SEC–2 [A]　　　　　　　　　**SciLab – 2**　　　　　　　　　**BS401**

Theory　　　　2 Hours/Week　　　　2 credits

Unit – I

Programming in scilab – introduction, variables & variable names, assignment statements, arithmetic, relational, logical operators, input & output, flow control/branching/conditional statements, break and continue, handling matrices with loops, scripts, the concept of functions, user defined functions, special function commands.

Menus and Dialog Boxes – introduction, a simple menu example, scilab window with greetings menu added, executing submenus from command line, linking menus to scilab code from external files, entering data through dialog boxes, printing a message in a message box, dialog box for entering a matrix.

Unit – II

Graphic Output – introduction, 2d plotting, function versions for graphic commands, 3d plotting, other graphic primitives, other graphic commands.

String Handling Functions – symbolic processing in scilab, creation of a linear combination of arguments, string to ASCII conversion, creation of a string of blank characters, conversion of a string to uppercase and lowercase, string matching, string concatenation, reversing a string, replacement of a string by another, length of a string, type checking.

Statistics – introduction, basic statistical functions, applying statistical functions on matrices, distributions, frequency of values of a matrix or vector, centre, weighted centre, central moment, correlation, covariance, variance matrix, percentiles, frequencies, cumulative sum, difference of two independent samples, fisher test.

Text	Er. Hema Ramachandran, Dr. Achuthsankar S. Nair, *Computer SCILAB–A Free Software to MATLAB*
References	Digite, *Introduction to Scilab*
	Digite, *Optimization in Scilab*
	Scilab Enterprises, *Scilab for Very Beginners*
	Digite, *Introduction to Discrete Probabilities with Scilab*

Note: Student friendly video lecturers pertaining to this course are available at
http://spoken-tutorial.org/
Teachers are advised to teach this courses in the computer lab itself, so that the interested students may derive some time to perform few programs their own.

SEC–2 [B]

Digital Logic   BS401

Theory   2 Hours/Week   2 credits

Unit – I

Karnaugh Maps: Minimum Forms of Switching Functions, Two- and Three-Variable Karnaugh Maps, Four-Variable Karnaugh Maps, Determination of Minimum Expressions Using Essential Prime Implicants, Other Uses of Karnaugh Maps, Other Forms of Karnaugh Maps, Programmed Exercises.

Multi-Level Gate Circuits NAND and NOR Gates: Multi-Level Gate Circuits, NAND and NOR Gates, Design of Two-Level NAND- and NOR-Gate Circuits, Design of Multi-Level NAND- and NOR-Gate Circuits, Circuit Conversion Using Alternative Gate Symbols, Design of Two-Level, Multiple-Output Circuits, Multiple-Output NAND- and NOR-Gate Circuits.

Unit – II

Combinational Circuit Design and Simulation Using Gates: Design of Circuits with Limited Gate Fan-In, Gate Delays and Timing Diagrams, Hazards in Combinational Logic, Simulation and Testing of Logic Circuits. Multiplexers, Decoders: Multiplexers, Three-State Buffers, Decoders and Encoders, Read-Only Memories.

Text   Charles H. Roth, Jr. and Larry L. Kinney, *Fundamentals of Logic Design (7e)*

References   M. Morris Mano, Michael D. Ciletti, *Digital Design (4e)*

A. Saha and N. Manna, *Digital Principles and Logic Design*

M. Rafiquzzaman, *Fundamentals of Digital Logic and Microcontrollers (6e)*

Elliott Mendelson, *Theory and Problems of Boolean Algebra and Switching Circuit*

M. Morris Mano, Charles R. Kime, Tom Martin, *Logic and Computer Design Fundamentals*

DSC–3D Database Management Systems BS406

Theory	4 Hours/Week	4 credits
Practical	2 Hours/Week	1 credit

Unit – I

Introduction to Databases: Introduction, Traditional File-Based Systems, Database Approach, Roles in the Database Environment, Advantages and Disadvantages of DBMSs, The Three-Level ANSI-SPARC Architecture, Database Languages, Data Models, Functions of a DBMS, Components of a DBMS.

Relational Model: Introduction, Terminology, Integrity Constraints, Views.

The Relational Algebra: Unary Operations, Set Operations, Join Operations, Division Operation, Aggregation and Grouping Operations.

Unit – II

SQL: Introduction, Data Manipulation–Simple Queries, Sorting Results, Using the SQL Aggregate Functions, Grouping Results, Sub-queries, ANY and ALL, Multi-table Queries, EXISTS and NOT EXIST, Combining Result Tables, Database Updates.

SQL: The ISO SQL Data Types, Integrity Enhancement Feature–Domain Constraints, Entity Integrity, Referential Integrity, General Constraints, Data Definition–Creating a Database, Creating a Table, Changing a Table Definition, Removing a Table, Creating an Index, Removing an Index, Views–Creating a View, Removing a View, View Resolution, Restrictions on Views, View Updatability, WITH CHECK OPTION, Advantages and Disadvantages of Views, View Materialization, Transactions, Discretionary Access Control–Granting Privileges to Other Users, Revoking Privileges from Users.

Advanced SQL: The SQL Programming Language–Declarations, Assignments, Control Statements, Exceptions, Cursors, Subprograms, Stored Procedures, Functions, and Packages, Triggers, Recursion.

Unit – III

Entity–Relationship Modeling: Entity Types, Relationship Types, Attributes, Keys, Strong and Weak Entity Types, Attributes on Relationships, Structural Constraints, Problems with ER Models–Fan Traps, Chasm Traps.

Enhanced Entity–Relationship Modeling: Specialization/Generalization, Aggregation, Composition.

Functional–Dependencies: Anomalies, Partial Functional Dependency, Transitive Functional Dependency, Multi Valued Dependency, Join Dependency.

Normalization: The Purpose of Normalization, How Normalization Supports Database Design, Data Redundancy and Update Anomalies, Functional Dependencies in brief, The Process of Normalization,1NF, 2NF, 3NF, BCNF. The Database Design Methodology for Relational Databases (Appendix–D).

Unit – IV

Transaction Management: Transaction Support–Properties of Transactions, Database Architecture, Concurrency Control–The Need for Concurrency Control, Serializability and Recoverability, Locking Methods, Deadlock, Time Stamping Methods, Multi-version Timestamp Ordering, Optimistic Techniques, Granularity of Data Items, Database Recovery–The Need for Recovery, Transactions and Recovery, Recovery Facilities, Recovery Techniques, Nested Transaction Model.

Security: Database Security–Threats, Computer-Based Controls–Authorization, Access Controls, Views, Backup and Recovery, Integrity, Encryption, RAID.

Text	Thomas M. Connolly, Carolyn E. Begg, *Database Systems–A Practical Approach to Design, Implementation, and Management (6e)*
References	Sharon Allen, Evan Terry, *Beginning Relational Data Modeling*
	Jeffrey A. Hoffer, V. Ramesh, Heikki Topi, *Modern Database Management*
	Raghu Ramakrishnan, Johannes Gehrke, *Database Management Systems*
	Ramez Elmasri, Shamkant B. Navathe, *Fundamentals of Database Systems*
	Abraham Silberschatz, Henry F. Korth, S. Sudarshan, *Database System Concepts*
	C Coronel, S Morris, Peter Rob, *Database Systems: Design, Implementation, and Management*

Database Management Systems Lab   BS406

Practical   2 Hours/Week   1 credit

Consider the relational schema for part of the **DreamHome** case study is:

      Branch (branchNo, street, city, postcode)

      Staff (staffNo, fName, IName, position, sex, DOB, salary, branchNo)

      PropertyForRent (propertyNo, street, city, postcode, type, rooms, rent, ownerNo, staffNo, branchNo)

      Client (clientNo, fName, IName, telNo, prefType, maxRent, eMail)

      PrivateOwner (ownerNo, fName, IName, address, telNo, eMail, password)

      Viewing (clientNo, propertyNo, viewDate, comment)

      Registration (clientNo, branchNo, staffNo, dateJoined)

1. Create a database with name "DreamHome" and now create all the tables listed above with constraints.
2. Insert a new row into the table supplying data for all columns.
3. Modify data in the database using UPDATE
4. Delete data from the database using DELETE
5. Changing a table definition using ALTER
6. Removing a table using DROP
7. Removing rows in table using TRUNCATE
8. Create an index and removing an index
9. Practice other standard SQL commands for creating, modifying, displaying data of tables.
10. List full details of all staff.
11. List all staff with a salary greater than £10000.
12. List the property numbers of all properties that have been viewed.
13. Produce a list of salaries for all staff, showing only the staffNo, fName, IName, and salary details.
14. List all cities where there is either a branch office or a property for rent.
15. List all cities where there is a branch office but no properties for rent.
16. List all cities where there is both a branch office and at least one property for rent.
17. List the names and comments of all clients who have viewed a property for rent.
18. Produce a status report on property viewings.
19. List complete details of all staff who work at the branch in Glasgow.
20. List the addresses of all branch offices in London or Glasgow
21. List all staff with a salary between £20,000 and £30,000.
22. Identify all clients who have viewed all properties with three rooms.
23. How many properties cost more than £350 per month to rent?
24. How many different properties were viewed in May 2013?
25. Find the total number of Managers and the sum of their salaries.
26. Find the minimum, maximum, and average staff salary.
27. Find the number of staff working in each branch and the sum of their salaries.
28. List all managers and supervisors.
29. Find all owners with the string 'Glasgow' in their address.
30. List the details of all viewings on property PG4 where a comment has not been supplied.
31. Produce a list of salaries for all staff, arranged in descending order of salary.
32. Produce an abbreviated list of properties arranged in order of property type.
33. Find the number of staff working in each branch and the sum of their salaries.
34. For each branch office with more than one member of staff, find the number of staff working in each branch and the sum of their salaries.
35. List the staff who work in the branch at '163 Main St'.
36. List all staff whose salary is greater than the average salary, and show by how much their salary is greater than the average.
37. List the properties that are handled by staff who work in the branch at '163 Main St'.
38. Find all staff whose salary is larger than the salary of at least one member of staff at branch B003.
39. Find all staff whose salary is larger than the salary of every member of staff at branch B003
40. List the names of all clients who have viewed a property, along with any comments supplied.
41. For each branch office, list the staff numbers and names of staff who manage properties and the properties that they manage.
42. For each branch, list the staff numbers and names of staff who manage properties, including the city in which the branch is located and the properties that the staff manage.

43. Find the number of properties handled by each staff member, along with the branch number of the member of staff.
44. List all branch offices and any properties that are in the same city.
45. List all properties and any branch offices that are in the same city.
46. List the branch offices and properties that are in the same city along with any unmatched branches or properties.
47. Find all staff who work in a London branch office.
48. Construct a list of all cities where there is either a branch office or a property.
49. Construct a list of all cities where there is both a branch office and a property.
50. Create a view so that the manager at branch B003 can see the details only for staff who work in his or her branch office.
51. Create a view of the staff details at branch B003 that excludes salary information, so that only managers can access the salary details for staff who work at their branch.
52. Create a view of staff who manage properties for rent, which includes the branch number they work at, their staff number, and the number of properties they manage.
53. Removing a view using DROP VIEW
54. Give the user with authorization identifier Manager all privileges on the Staff table.
55. Give users Personnel and Director the privileges SELECT and UPDATE on column salary of the Staff table.
56. Revoke the privilege SELECT on the Branch table from all users.
57. Revoke all privileges you have given to Director on the Staff table.
58. Demonstrate exceptions in PL/SQL
59. Demonstrate cursors in PL/SQL
60. Write PL/SQL queries to create procedures.
61. Write PL/SQL queries to create functions.
62. Write PL/SQL queries to create package.
63. Write PL/SQL queries to create triggers.
64. Write PL/SQL queries using recursion.
Consider the relational schema for part of the **Hotel** case study is:
       Hotel (hotelNo, hotelName, city)
       Room (roomNo, hotelNo, type, price)
       Booking (hotelNo, guestNo, dateFrom, dateTo, roomNo)
       Guest (guestNo, guestName, guestAddress)
65. Create a database with name "Hotel" and now create all the tables listed above with constraints.
66. Insert a new row into the table supplying data for all columns.
67. Modify data in the database using UPDATE
68. Delete data from the database using DELETE
69. Changing a table definition using ALTER
70. Removing a table using DROP
71. Removing rows in table using TRUNCATE
72. Practice other standard SQL commands for creating, modifying, displaying data of tables.
73. List full details of all hotels.
74. List full details of all hotels in London.
75. List the names and addresses of all guests living in London, alphabetically ordered by name.
76. List all double or family rooms with a price below £40.00 per night, in ascending order of price.
77. List the bookings for which no dateTo has been specified.
78. How many hotels are there?
79. What is the average price of a room?
80. What is the total revenue per night from all double rooms?
81. How many different guests have made bookings for August?
82. List the price and type of all rooms at the Grosvenor Hotel.
83. List all guests currently staying at the Grosvenor Hotel.
84. List the details of all rooms at the Grosvenor Hotel, including the name of the guest staying in the room.
85. What is the total income from bookings for the Grosvenor Hotel today?
86. List the rooms that are currently unoccupied at the Grosvenor Hotel.
87. What is the lost income from unoccupied rooms at the Grosvenor Hotel?
88. List the number of rooms in each hotel.
89. List the number of rooms in each hotel in London.
90. What is the average number of bookings for each hotel in August?
91. What is the most commonly booked room type for each hotel in London?
92. What is the lost income from unoccupied rooms at each hotel today?
93. Insert rows into each of these tables.

94. Update the price of all rooms by 5%.
95. Demonstrate that queries written using the UNION operator and same can be rewritten using the OR.
96. Apply the syntax for inserting data into a table.
97. Create a view containing the cheapest hotels in the world.
98. Create the Hotel table using the integrity enhancement features of SQL.
99. Create a database trigger for the following situations:
    (a) The price of all double rooms must be greater than £100.
    (b) The price of double rooms must be greater than the price of the highest single room.
    (c) A booking cannot be for a hotel room that is already booked for any of the specified dates.
    (d) A guest cannot make two bookings with overlapping dates.
    (e) Maintain an audit table with the names and addresses of all guests who make bookings for hotels in London (do not store duplicate guest details).

Given relation schemas are
    Sailors(sid : integer, sname : string, rating : integer, age : real)
    Boats(bid : integer, bname : string, color : string)
    Reserves(sid : integer , bid : integer, day : date)

100. Find the names and ages of all sailors.
101. Find all sailors with a rating above 7.
102. Find the names of sailors who have reserved boat 103.
103. Find the sids of sailors who have reserved a red boat.
104. Find the names of sailors who have reserved a red boat.
105. Find the colors of boats reserved by Lubber.
106. Find the names of sailors who have reserved at least one boat.
107. Find the names of sailors who have reserved at least two boats.
108. Compute increments for the ratings of persons who have sailed two different boats on the same day.
109. Find the ages of sailors whose name begins and ends with B and has at least three characters.
110. Find the names of sailors who have reserved a red or a green boat.
111. Find the names of sailors who have reserved a red and a green boat.
112. Find the sids of all sailors who have reserved red boats but not green boats.
113. Find all sids of sailors who have a rating of 10 or have reserved boat 104.
114. Find the names of sailors who have not reserved a red boat.
115. Find sailors whose rating is better than some sailor called Horatio.
116. Find sailors whose rating is better than every sailor called Horatio.
117. Find the names of sailors who have reserved all boats.
118. Find the names of sailors who have reserved at least two boats.
119. Find the names of sailors who have reserved all boats called Interlake.
120. Find sailors who have reserved all red boats.
121. Find the sailor name, boat id, and reservation date for each reservation.
122. Find the sids of sailors with age over 20 who have not reserved a red boat.
123. Find the average age of all sailors.
124. Find the average age of sailors with a rating of 10.
125. Find the name and age of the oldest sailor.
126. Count the number of different sailor names.
127. Find the names of sailors who are older than the oldest sailor with a rating of 10.
128. Find the sailors with the highest rating.
129. Find the age of the youngest sailor for each rating level.
130. Find age of the youngest sailor who is eligible to vote for each rating level with at least 2 such sailors.
131. Find the average age of sailors for each rating level that has at least two sailors.
132. For each red boat, find the number of reservations for this boat.
133. Find the average age of sailors who are of voting age (i.e., at least 18 years old) for each rating level that has at least two sailors.
134. Delete the records of sailors who have rating 8 (deleting some rows in a table).
135. Loading data which is present in the text into the table.

Note Recommended to use open source database software like MySQl, MongoDB, PostgreSQL, etc…
: In practical examination, students have to
   • Create database
   • Create tables with their integrity constraints.
   • Insert the data into tables and then execute the queries.
   • Answer any **six** queries from **ten** queries given by the examiner.